

Závěrem lze říci, že se postupně shromažďuje velké množství důkazů o VitC, a sice, pokud je podáván intravenózně a ve vysokých dávkách, má silné cytotoxické vlastnosti selektivní vůči rakovině. Je však na druhou stranu nutno vzpomenout, že dosavadní kvalita a množství informací jsou relativně nízké a potřebují znač-

né rozšíření, proto je určitá míra obezřetnosti a skepticismu na místě. Celkový pohled na dané přípravky navíc zkazuje fakt, že IVC nejsou v České republice hrazené ze zdravotního pojištění a aktuálně jsou nejčastěji podávány na soukromých klinikách za cenu řádově v jednotkách tisíc Kč.

Vzhledem k tomu, že zavedení vysokodávkového IVC by mohlo být průlomem v léčbě onkologických pacientů se špatnou prognózou a málo dostupnými možnostmi léčby, je žádoucí apelovat na lékaře používající tyto přípravky k vyčerpávajícímu sdílení jejich zkušeností a zpětné vazby od pacientů.

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